

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

On the first day of October, as heretofore advertised, the rates of subscription to the *Confederate* are changed as follows:

Daily—\$25 for 6 months
" 15 " 3 months
" 5 " 1 month
Tri-Weekly—\$15 for 6 months
" 10 " 3 months
Weekly—10 for 6 months
" 5 " 3 months.

All monies received since the first of October, have been, and will hereafter be credited in accordance with the above rates.

The necessity that, at this time, has called the Farmers from gathering their crops already made, and seeding their wheat and oats for another year's product, is beyond doubt a serious misfortune, and one that ought to have been remedied by placing those in the field who could have been spared without such detriment to public interest. For it must be admitted, that next to the soldier in the field, the Farmer and Manufacturer who furnish the supplies to feed and clothe our armies, are the most useful and essential, and are contributing most to the success of the cause. It is not meant to say that Farmers should have been exempt entirely from bearing their share of the present emergency, and we are very sure that this patriotic class would not accept such a disreputable discrimination in their favor—but if the call for the first and best class militia men, instead of being subjected to the uncertainty of a draft, had been allotted by designation to those who could have been spared from home now as well as at any other period, thus giving the producers thirty and sixty days longer time to devote to their all-important farming operations, a great saving would have been made in securing the present crop and providing for the next.

It is due to the farmers to say, however, that they have responded to the call made upon them with a zeal and alacrity testifying men who know their all depends upon a successful defense of their country, and who are ever ready to show their devotion and loyalty by standing in the deadly breach to resist the invader. We have heard no inebrious complaints and whinings from them because they have been called into service. All with whom we have spoken, say—"If my country needs me, here I am!"

The farming community is the backbone of the country. Their numerical strength, their potential influence, their freedom from the corruptions and intrigues of trading and speculation—in a word their moral, intellectual and physical strength, make them the main stay and hope of every country. While they are firm, true and faithful, no country is ever in danger of betrayal or subjugation. Crafty and designing politicians and others may plot for the overthrow of the Southern cause, or for weakening the confidence of the people in the Government; but while the yeomanry are uncontaminated, all is safe.

And it is because of their importance, their influence, their power for good, that we have so often called upon them to exert all, to arrest the evil of exorbitant prices which have brought such discomfiture to our currency, and want and suffering upon those who had not the means of providing themselves with the necessities of life at such prices. Not that they were especially obnoxious to the charge of extortion, but that they were in the best condition to rebuke and destroy it. Our appeals have been based upon the highest appreciation of their patriotism and worth; and if we have seemed important, it was because of our conviction that they were able to accomplish a reformation for the relief of the currency that others could not.

A like misrepresentation or misapprehension has been made, concerning our position as to placing militia officers, justices of the peace, constables, &c., in the army. The impression has been sought to be made to our prejudice, that we were in favor of placing all of these classes in the field, regardless of their need or usefulness at home; whereas no portion of our articles has been more distinctly set forth than that those who were not needed absolutely by the wants of the State, public or private, should not be screened by the mere holding of nominal commissions—in order to prevent the necessity arising that would take away those who were useful and necessary. This we have iterated and reiterated; and we think it a position that all must now see, had it been adopted, would have prevented the calling away at this season so important for them to have remained at home, the detailed farmers, artisans, &c. Had the non-essential classes been given up, these might have been spared. That they were withheld, has necessitated the call for those so much needed at home.

In our course we have been actuated solely by a desire to serve the country and promote the interest and safety of all; and not to make war upon any class or classes. We think our positions have been well taken, and we know were well intended; and had our councils prevailed, we believe all classes would have been benefited.

The above remarks have been suggested by the communication of "RANDOM SHOT," which we publish to-day. Our facetious but

frank correspondence does us but simple justice in the construction he has put upon our course—and a little of the same liberality would have caused a like appreciation on the part of those who have thought more harshly of us.

CONFIDENCE—This is an essential to success in our struggle. Not the blind, uncalculating sort—but a bold, intrepid confidence based upon a determination to do and suffer that which will ensure success, resting upon a firm faith and trust in God and the righteousness of our cause. This is the confidence now operating on and influencing the minds of our people; and they are submitting to privations and serious inconveniences with a cheerfulness seldom excelled during this war. It is a good sign—a cheering omen—and one that will move more than any thing else give strength to our cause and rebuke the factious croakings and despondencies of the weak-kneed and treacherous. Courage, fellow-citizens! A few days more, and we have reason to believe that we shall have achieved results that will lift our hearts in thankfulness to God for the great deliverance he shall have wrought us. "Be not faithless, but believing."

Our Georgia exchanges are calling upon the people and military authorities to be on the lookout for dangerous characters—that are prowling about the country on mischief bent. And from what we learn, there is need for our people and military to be on their guard for such characters. Some gentlemen who have recently reached here from Norfolk, say that a party of suspicious individuals reached Weldon just in advance of them, who seemed to be entire strangers, and yet had a number of letters that they professed to have had committed to them for delivery to persons in the interior. It is believed that these are bogus letters, intended to excite suspicion, and if opened would be found to be empty envelopes. Let a strict watch be kept upon such persons, and they be held subject to strict examination.

MR. BOYCE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS—We learn from the *Columbia Carolinian*, that one of the largest audiences ever gathered in that city, convened on Monday night last in the City Hall, but so large was the crowd it had to adjourn to the Court House square. The object of the meeting was to consider the letter of Mr. Boyce to President Davis, which has excited so much attention. Speeches were made by Mr. Boyce, Messrs. Treadwell, Pope, R. M. Johnston, Capt. J. U. Adams, Gen. Martin and Col. Cunningham; after which, resolutions were adopted, condemnatory of the policy of Mr. Boyce, and inviting him to resign his seat in Congress. The *Carolinian* promises a report of the proceedings in another issue.

The following North Carolinians, all officers, were among the returned prisoners that arrived at Richmond on Saturday last, from the Northern prisons:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—H Ringstaff, 43; R W Arlington, 36; J D Outenbost, 53; S C Hyman, 31; M A Lowe, 28; S E W Pharr, 57; W R Sanders, 46; L W Simmons, 51; F Williams, 18th.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Thos C Miller, 58; D Armfield, 1st; E Purley, 28; J G Jeffreys, 45; J McCoy and S P Sparrow, 66th.

Owing to some detention of the train, we received no Virginia papers until too late an hour yesterday evening to make selections therefrom. We find no news of especial interest in them, however. All was quiet around Petersburg and Richmond, and nothing later from the Valley.

We have received a letter from Weldon, enclosing \$10 for the *Daily Confederate* to be sent to that place; but it has no name signed to it. The writer will please give us his name and the paper shall be forwarded.

Our neighbor, the *Conservative*, takes pretty much the same view of the proposition for holding a Convention of all the States, that we expressed yesterday. It says:

The proposition of a Convention of the States, may after all, be a very different thing from what many Southerners suppose. If it contemplates the ignoring of the Confederate government on the part of the Southern States that would go into it, it would prove a mischievous thing and a failure. Such a proposition could not be entertained for a moment. The Confederate government under the constitution, is the only power known in the South to make war or peace, to adjust and settle our difficulties with foreign powers. Whenever the United States and the Confederacy indicate a disposition to negotiate a peace, it doubts exist whether it can be done satisfactorily by these governments, or if they have tried and failed, the Southern States by the consent of the Confederate government, might accept of a proposition to meet the Northern States in Convention, in order if possible, to prepare a programme for the action of the two governments. The influence or power of such Convention would be simply moral. Further than this they could not go. If the people of the States determine, however, to have peace at all hazards, over the heads of the two governments, it is manifest they must first destroy the two contending governments, and resume their original powers over the question, before they could meet in Convention to adjust it. Is this what the advocates of a Convention of States contemplate? Is that the object for which they are seeking? If so, let them speak out. So long as the Confederate government exists, and we desire it to be perpetual, we shall insist upon its being conducted strictly within the requirements of the constitution, guarding equally against centralization on the one hand, or encroachments upon its prerogatives by the States upon the other.

An exchange thinks there is "trouble brewing" at the North. It's not only brewing—it's already "on draft."

From the Georgia Front.

We give below what we find in our Southern exchanges concerning the "movements and operations of Gen. Hood and Gen. Forrest. If any one can make out an intelligent understanding of the "situation" therefrom, we confess it is more than we are able to do. But we give "the news" as we find it:

Correspondence of the Montgomery Mail.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Oct. 12 1864.
The movement across the Tennessee river, an inkling of which I dispatched you from Talladega, has received a checkmate, and our advance towards Gunter's landing seems to be turned in another direction. I was not premature in my conjectures. There is no doubt that but for causes, which it would not be prudent to mention just now, our troops would have been by this time at Fayetteville, in Middle Tennessee.

Gen. Hood has, with great promptitude, and with a celerity of perception which promises well, made his dispositions to suit the emergency as they rise and the sudden flank to the right towards Will's Valley has taken the enemy completely by surprise. The movement, as I understand it from officers just in from the front, was made on Tuesday and Wednesday. The two army corps of Lee and Cheatham, encamped near the little village of Centre, in Cherokee county, Ala., were moved across the Coosa on the morning of the 11th. Gen. Stewart, who lay near Rome, pushed forward over the Etowah above that point. The columns met somewhere near Will's Valley road, and are advancing on Lafayette. The advance guard is reported to have entered that town without opposition.

Lafayette will be remembered as the point from which Gen. Bragg marched out to fight the battle of Chickamauga, and the scene of Gen. Pillow's cavalry disaster. It is a dirty little village in Walker county, Georgia, twenty-two miles from Chattanooga, at the extremity of Will's Valley. Gen. Hood can march upon this valley and tap the railroad twelve miles from Bridgeport, near the river, and push forward on the route followed by Rosecrans upon the Subappal of East Tennessee. It is understood to be strongly fortified, but may be captured by a sudden dash over Lookout Mountain. Whether it is the design of Gen. Hood to attempt this, or whether he will design upon Middle Tennessee, is a matter of conjecture with your correspondent as well as Gen. Sherman, and will be developed in a few days.

The strength of Sherman's army is variously estimated. I have just had a conversation with a Captain in command of a detachment of scouts, and he tells me that the popular notion exaggerates the numbers of the enemy. There is one corps, eight thousand strong, in Atlanta. Thomas has twelve thousand with him at Bridgeport and Stevenson. There are five thousand at Cartersville, two thousand at Etowah and about twenty three thousand at Chattanooga. These figures sum up a total of fifty thousand. This does not include the cavalry. It is about five thousand strong. If these are anything like approximate aggregates we are not so badly off as some people suppose. We can dispose of them with some assurance. The Yankees themselves claim a force of one hundred thousand men. This is a gasconade.

General Beauregard has reached army headquarters and his appearance among the troops, I am told, inspires the liveliest enthusiasm.

SUMMARY.

The Montgomery Mail has the following summary:

We have from our special agent, who writes us from Blue Mountain under date of the 11th, a pretty clear resume of operations upon the Georgia front. The Yankees themselves claim a force of one hundred thousand men. This is a gasconade. The Alabama affair transpired on the 4th. It was conducted by General French. The division of that officer, forming the left wing of Stewart's corps, and placed farthest north in the advance upon the railroad, was ordered forward on a tour of observation. On reaching the vicinity of Alabama, the trenches were discovered and a conflict ensued, in which the Confederates were victorious. A very potent effect upon the morale was wrought, and at length our troops reached the depot with a comparatively small loss. Here a council of war was held. It decided to attack the mills, which rise about a rail route below, and in which the enemy was supposed to have fortified himself. In the assault which followed our casualties were more numerous than before, and we were forced to retire. It was now nearly night, and there being no reinforcements at hand the lines were re-entrusted to the lot of the evening.

In this reconnaissance in force we lost only one hundred and forty nine men. The gallantry of the troops is highly commended by Gen. Hood. The report of a second attack and capture of the works by the entire corps, combined is a mistake of the press, agent at Newman, who relied upon unfounded and exaggerated rumors.

At Cartersville the enemy have erected superb fortifications, rivaling, as Capt. Nutt of scouts reports those around Atlanta. The enemy have massed large quantities of supplies at this point.

A special note, which will be found in our telegraphic column, informs us of an important movement, which has already gone into effect and may bring us the most gratifying results. Lafayette, where our army is at present, is twenty-two miles from the city of Chattanooga at the lower end of Will's Valley. The enemy are concentrating for the defence of Chattanooga. Our rear and flank is under perfect cover, and success is likely to follow the move.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers fully and promptly advised of all that transpires, which is prudent to be made public, as we have established the most regular means of communication, and we shall be able to present as concise and as reliable intelligence as can be had.

Lieut. McGee, Adjutant of the 2d Arkansas (discharged cavalry), arrived in our town on Monday before day. He left the main bulk of Hood's army at Cedar Town on Sunday evening last. The army was then in motion toward Cape Girardeau. He states that it was the report in the part of the army to which he was attached, that Gen. French, with his division, attacked the enemy at Altona on Wednesday, and after carrying two lines, found the enemy concentrated in forts and stockades; but held the ground captured until night, when he withdrew and fell back to New Hope, carrying with him such captured commissary stores as he could carry, destroying the balance. He took 200 prisoners, which he brought back with him. Gen. French's loss was pretty severe. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained.

Adjutant M. Geo. states that our forces were on a forced march—that all extra baggage was left behind—the men carrying two days' rations. The sick and lame were left at Cedar Town, but not very many were in either condition. More men were lame from being barefooted than were disabled from any other cause. The troops were in very high spirits. This news may be relied on, as we have it from the lips of Lieut. McGee himself.—*La Grange Reporter*, 13th.

The failure which attended our plans in Middle Tennessee has occasioned some modification of the campaign in our front. It is now believed that our army, checked in its progress toward the Tennessee river, has turned in the direction of Blue Mountain. The forces of Sherman, which were dispatched to Nashville, are understood to be in Gen. Hood's front.

Parties from the vicinity of Newman discredit the press dispatches that announced the capture of Alabama, and assert that there was but one assault, which was unsuccessful. Forrest has united with Gen. Hood, and the residue of his command is said to be—*Montg. Mail*, 14th.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

We struck the railroad two miles (that is our brigade, 1st Missouri) North of Kennesaw Mountain, and destroyed it Northward for about fifteen miles. We captured three small garrisons, getting about 800 prisoners, with all their stores.

We then attacked the Yankee force on the Alabama mountains, and after a severe and bloody engagement, we succeeded in driving the enemy from their second line of works. They fell back into their fort, one of the strongest positions I ever saw, and as our supplies were about equal, and they having the advantage so greatly in position, and expecting reinforcements every hour, we fell back.

This was acknowledged to be one of the hardest fought battles of this hard fighting war. It was the most desperate affair we of the 1st Missouri Brigade ever yet got into, and I think we have done some hard fighting as any command in the army.

The fight a part of the time was with bayonets, and it was our first of that way. I was on the second line of works and saw many shot and bayoneted to death who refused to surrender.

We literally filled their ditches full of killed and wounded. We captured 200 prisoners. Our loss was 280 in the Brigade, in killed and wounded. We lost none captured, except a few who were so badly wounded that they could not be rescued.

It is thought now, that we will strike the road again at Cedar Town, and it is believed that we will go direct for Chattanooga. I would not be surprised at it. We can.

From the LaGrange (Ga.) Reporter.

Gen. John B. Hood.

It is disgusting to hear the rear generals claiming for Gen. Johnston, Gen. Beauregard, President Davis or somebody else, the achievement of the present movement of General Hood. They say that he is simply carrying out a plan long since adopted and matured by some one else and that he deserves no credit for it.

All this detracts from the influence and fame of Gen. Hood with his own army and his own people. So far as this being the plan of Gen. Johnston, we happen to know that since he was relieved of the command of the Army of Tennessee he has not been consulted upon the course of that army in any particular matter, but has quietly remained at his residence in Macon. As for President Davis and Gen. Beauregard, they were in Richmond when the great flank movement began, and whilst it is just possible that they knew of its contemplation, it is certain they had nothing to do with its originating and suggesting it.

The truth is, the country is indebted to General John B. Hood alone for conceiving and successfully executing the placing of his army upon the north side of Atlanta between the enemy and his base of supplies. All efforts to detract from the genius of that great soldier by giving other men the credit of his strategy are a species of injustice and meanly unworthy of the Southern people.

Gen. Hood has proved himself one of the greatest and best Generals in the South, and if he is not sacrificed by jealousy and hatred, he will soon lift the cloud of darkness from the West and redeem all our lost territory. He assumed command at Atlanta after Atlanta was virtually in the hands of the enemy, and if he not only retakes it but all Northern Georgia, let the Texas men have the praise and not those who lost the country here now about to be taken.

There are yet people living in the world who attribute the writings of Washington to Adams to Jefferson, or to some one else; and the world is full of pompous stagers that Shakespeare never wrote a play in his life, but sole everything he was thought to be the author of. And not over half the world believes that Napoleon had much military genius, but they all say that he was indebted to Kleber, to Ney, to Lannes, to Murat, and the rest for all his successes. People forget that these men were his military children, created and fashioned by his own genius.

It is this class who are now decrying Gen. Hood. They would decry any one else in his position.

We find the following in the *Conservative* of yesterday, which is the first we have seen or heard of the matter alluded to. We have not a shadow of doubt that the statement made in the *Conservative Mercury* is a gross slander upon Gen. Hood, as will be shown when the allegation is brought to his attention.

The *Conservative* says:

The Richmond correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury* in the following, we judge, very unjustly assails Gen. Hood of this State. It is the first time that we have heard the intimation that Gen. Hood claims what is due to others, or that he backs down before a foe, when duty calls him. If the following is untrue, as we think it must be, we hope the friends of Gen. Hood in possession of the facts, will correct it. If Gen. Hood is wearing Gen. Ransom's honors, let them be placed where they belong:

"From authority equally good, I learn that one reason why we failed to carry the enemy's third line of entrenchments in the fight the other day, was the positive refusal of the young Major General who was present when Ransom and the gunboat Albemarle captured Plymouth and defined the whole credit for himself, to advance his division against the rebels. My informant heard him tell Gen. Alexander that he would fight no more. It is not said that he has been even censured by the authorities. What harm ever befalls the favorites of power?"

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We have received the New York Herald and Philadelphia Inquirer of the 15th, both of which contain interesting news.

A party of men left the Rebel ran Albemarle on the morning of the 5th inst., and passed down in a boat into Altamare Sound, North Carolina, desiring to capture a Union schooner boat running from our feet in the Sound to Roanoke Island, and to blow up a schooner laden with powder; but, being frustrated in these objects by the vigilance of the officers and men of our fleet, they proceeded to Croatan Sound, destroyed the Croatan light-house, eight miles north of Roanoke Island, and captured the lightkeeper and his wife.

THE MISSING STEAMER ROANOKE.
The fears expressed for the safety of the U. S. States steamer Roanoke have settled into a conviction that she has been captured by her passengers while on her voyage to this port. Our reporter conversed with a gentleman who has just arrived from Havana, who says that previous to the sailing of the Roanoke, Capt. Drew was informed, that his passenger list contained the name of a number of Rebel sympathizers, and men who would do almost anything in the name of their Confederacy.—Capt. Drew expressed himself abundantly able to take care of his vessel against any attack so small a number of passengers could make. With this warning he put to sea, undoubtedly trusting in the fidelity and strength of his own crew. The probabilities are that some of his own men may have been in the plot, and very materially aided in the consummation of the object of the pirates.

What disposition the pirates may have made of the officers and crew can only be a conjecture; possibly a fate not much unlike that which befell the poor Second Assistant Engineer of the Croatan.

It was hoped by a late arrival at Halifax from Bermuda, some tidings of the vessel might have been obtained, and, as that conveyance has failed to bring it, we may look for news from her by the next arrival from Nassau.

It is believed her capture was planned in New York and that a vessel with coals, guns and stores was to meet her at one of the small islands of the Bahamas, where she would be fitted out as a privateer, and it may not be long before we hear of her to a new line of business, creating havoc along our coast.

WHAT IS SAID OF MR. STEPHENS'S LETTER.
The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 12th has the following comments on the late letter of Vice President Stephens:

The letter of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, of which the people of the loyal States have had intimations through the telegraph, is published in full in our columns this morning. Those who have looked forward to it, or to anything Stephens is likely to do towards restoring the Union, will be sadly disappointed. The letter is written with great ability characteristic of its author, but as a document looking to a settlement of the issue about which the people of the two sections of the country are in arms, it is utterly impracticable and preposterous. The great issue is this:—The supporters of the rebellion are in arms for the destruction of the Union, and the people of the loyal States are in arms for its preservation. Mr. Stephens proposes that this issue shall be compromised by recognizing the right of disunion.

This is the practical purport of his letter, however it may be disguised by words, by appeals to principle, or by reference to the fathers of the Republic. He has no objection to a Convention of the States, providing such Convention has no power to do anything; or providing it recognizes the right of a State to come into the Union, or go out of it, whenever it may, in its sovereign pleasure, be seized with such a whim. Such was the Union, according to the Stephens interpretation, and as such he will only recognize any union proposed to be made. That was not his doctrine when he and Toombs and Cobb beat Herschell V. Johnston, in 1851. Then Johnston occupied Stephens' present position, and Stephens opposed and beat him by standing on ours.

The only advance towards reason that Stephens exhibits in his long letter is visible in the fact that he speaks in temperate terms of the people of the North, admits the desperate condition of the country, and debates the question of the restoration of the Union as a possible and not intolerable event. In all this he is as different from the Stephens of 1862 as the Stephens of that year was different from the same individual when he stood up for the Union in the Court House of Milledgeville in the winter of 1861.

GOLD—RISE IN PRICES.

The stock market was strong but irregular at the opening yesterday morning; subsequently it improved, in sympathy with the rise in gold. The gold market was excited all day, and after opening at 208 rose to 217½ and closed at 212½. Governments were strong.

The rapid advance in gold created a good deal of excitement in commercial circles yesterday, and nearly all kinds of merchandise were held considerably higher, and some kinds of domestic produce sold at a big advance.—The rise in gold was attributed to several causes, prominent among which were the result of the recent elections, and the desperate efforts which are being made by the large holders of foreign goods to force gold up in order to dispose of their goods at an advance. But there was no general movements, owing to the fact that very little confidence was felt in the continuance of the prevailing high price of gold.

A MAMMOTH PIG.—There is now on exhibition in Bangor, Me., a monster hog, which weighs 1,600 pounds, is 9 feet 8 inches long, 7½ in girth and 2½ feet high. It was raised by John R. Hart, of Bangor, in Waldo county.—It is probably, the largest hog in the world.—*Exchange.*

A nation which can boast of such specimens of the swine family as Boar Butler, Hunter, Taurich, and Sherman, need not go very far to find "monsters or hogs."—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

New Advertisements.

WANTED,
150 BARRELS SORGHUM SYRUP!
PARTIES having Syrup will please correspond with the undersigned, as to quality and price they will be at.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
And Comm. Merchants.
Raleigh, Oct. 21st, 1864—48t

ON CONSIGNMENT.
1,000 YARDS BLACK OIL CLOTH SUITABLE for making Knap caps, Haversacks and Ammunition cartons, &c.
By **Tucker, Andrews & Co.**
And Comm. Merchants.
Raleigh, Oct. 21st det

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TRASKER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—There was unusual activity on the enemy's camp yesterday and the day before. Troops were seen marching towards City Point and across Bermuda Hundred. There is no demonstration of force in our front however. The enemy is demonstrating this morning on our extreme right, below the City, but not supposed to amount to much.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—All continues quiet in the lines below Richmond. No news from the Valley.

New York papers of the 17th bring the latest intelligence from Georgia. A telegram from Chattanooga, dated the 13th, says, reports from our scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill.—Schofield sent out a strong reconnaissance party to day, to discover their whereabouts. The rebel columns are said to be moving towards Biagold, and intermediate points have been strengthened.—No communication yet with Sherman.

Jeff Thompson captured Sedalia on the 15th. Price was still reported moving on Lexington. Gold continues to advance in New York. Last quotation 220.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—The New York papers of the 18th contain official dispatches from the Yankee War Department, which say advice from Sherman to the evening of the 16th, indicate that Hood, after having struck the Railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resaca, has fallen back before Sherman without fighting, abandoning his great movement. Upon our line of communications he has torn up some fifteen miles of railroad from Resaca north, but the injury will be repaired without difficulty. The interruption will cause so inconvenience to Sherman's army, as his stores of supplies south of the break as well as near Resaca. Hood retreated towards the Southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste on Sunday morning.

Press telegrams say, that Hood is moving to Lafayette, Sherman pressing him closely. Kilpatrick has reached Dalton with his cavalry.

Last Friday, the 13th, the New York cavalry surprised Mosby near Piedmont and captured four pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

Several prominent business houses in Baltimore and Washington have been closed by order of the government. The proprietors and clerks were arrested on the charge of engaging in contraband trade with the rebels.

The new Constitution of Maryland has been adopted by a majority of fifteen hundred, the army vote having overcome the home majority against it.

Gold advanced to 22½, but closed at 21½, in consequence of the reported evacuation of Richmond.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—Advice from Europe to the 9th. The political news is unimportant.—Miss Stoddard and M. Eslinger were married at Paris with much pomp.

A Peace address signed by three hundred thousand persons has been transmitted from England to Gov. Seymour, to be placed before the American people. The signatures were obtained within three weeks, and embrace every class. The clergy of all denominations have supported it, especially the Catholic Priesthood.

At Liverpool cotton declined a half to one-third but closed firm.

For the Confederate.

I have seen many names suggested for Senator in place of Mr. Dortch. Though I see no reason that he should not be re-elected, I will suggest for his place, if the Legislature does not elect him, ex Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD.

He is true to the Confederate Government, and I much prefer him to any old Whig in the State. I think all party lines should be obliterated in this our struggle for life and liberty. I was a Whig as long as there was a Whig party, and a Union man as long as we had a Union. I am pleased with your course in regard to calling the Legislature and sending every man able to bear arms. J. W.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In these disjointed times, many are seeking for excuses to evade duty, while others are very anxious to see that duty performed, so that they are not themselves called upon to do it. So it is with regard to going into the army and reducing prices.—Every body admits that if our armies need reinforcing, it is the duty of every one to go who can; but the mischief of it is, almost every body thinks he is one of those who can't. You, Messrs. Editors, have been urgent in your calls "to the front"—and many thought you a little too urgent. But I have esteemed your appeals and calls as being prompted by your conviction that the salvation of the cause depended upon more men being sent to the relief of our brave boys who have so long and gallantly faced the enemy and bore the hardships of a soldier's life. I have no quarrel with you, therefore, for I believe you have only done your duty.

But I do regard it as most unfortunate, if it does not result in something more serious, that the Farmers should be called away from home where they are so much needed at this time. It is not worth while to say why they are so much needed at this particular time.—Every body knows the gathering in of the crops and the seeding of small grain must be done soon, or much of the former will be lost, and the time for the latter be past. Could the producers not have been spared at least a little longer until these things, so necessary, were accomplished?

You have had a tilt also with the Farmers, about prices. I am a farmer, and I disagree. But I do not understand you as "abusing" the Farmers, as some of my neighbors call it.—It would be a fine thing if every body would bring prices down to a reasonable standard; but Farmers can't do it, while they have to pay exorbitant rates for every thing they buy. But if every body would do it!—then the year of jubilee would be come.

But whatever be the case, let us all stand firm to the cause—be true to the great principle of the right to self-government—do the best we can, and trust in God for His aid, and all will work right.

RANDOM SHOT.